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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

A description of installations in the city of P'yongyang, keyed to an accompanying sketch,

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I. Details1. P'yongyang City Plan

Figure 1: KIM IL-sung University: A four story brick building in the shape of [redacted], the exterior of the walls was coated with cement while the internal walls were whitewashed, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 90 meters in total length, and 15 meters high, was the main building of the university which was utilized as the classrooms and the offices of all departments of Economics and Laws, History and Literature, Korean Language, Foreign Language (English, Russian, French, and Chinese), International (diplomatic) Relations, Physics and Mathematics, Chemistry, Journalistic Literature, and Pedagogy. Another building located on the eastern side of the main building was a two story brick structure, the external walls of which were coated with cement and the internal walls of which were whitewashed, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 7 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, was utilized as the library of the university. The number of students totaled approximately 3,000 [redacted] The number of teachers was unknown. YU Song-hun (NTA), [redacted] was purged from the post as president of the university [redacted] as the result of opposition against the Ch'ollima (flying horse) campaign. The successor of YU was unknown.

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Figure 2: Central Tuberculosis Hospital, Ministry of Health: There were seven or eight single story brick buildings, each measuring 5 meters wide, 15-20 meters long, and 5 meters high, of which the roof was gabled with red cement tiles. The hospital has such sections as the X-ray Section, Bacterial Examination Section, Blood Test Room, and Phlegm Test Room. The hospital was capable of accommodating about 350 inpatients. This hospital merely accommodated those tuberculosis cases whose symptom was found to be slight. Those heavy tuberculosis patients were sent to other sanatoriums located here and there in the countryside. The hospital treated a number of outpatients prescribing them such drugs as Penicillin, Streptomycin, Ruzibaxid, and Isoniazid which were all Russian made. The nutrient like cod-liver oil was also available to the patients. Each outpatients was given a chance fortnightly or monthly to consult doctor and receive the drugs. Those who possessed North Korean citizenship cards as citizens of P'yongyang city were entitled to receive treatment at this hospital at any time. However, those patients who were coming from areas outside the city of P'yongyang had to possess letters of recommendation endorsed by the heads of the appropriate local hospitals. About 50-60 doctors and 100 nurses were serving in the hospital. All patients handled by this hospital were treated free of charge.

Figure 3: North Viet-Namese Embassy: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, which was newly built in 1956, was the property of the North Viet-Nam.

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Figure 4. Red Chinese Embassy: A three story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and finished with the mixture of cement and calcite, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 80 meters in total length, and 11 meters high, was newly built by the Red Chinese Government in 1955. The building was surrounded by a brick fence which was coated with cement as high as 2½ meters. The fence, was covered by a gabled roof of blue tiles. The embassy began replacing all North Korean employees with Chinese nationals in April 1958 so that the entire workers of the embassy were to be manned by the Chinese nationals very soon in order to save foreign currency.

Figure 5: Sŏ-guyŏk Internal Affairs Station: A single story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and finished with lime, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 4 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 4 meters high, was newly built in 1954.

Figure 6: Central Committee, Federation of Korean Consumers' Guilds: Four single story brick buildings, the external walls of which were coated with cement and were whitewashed, with gabled roofs of red cement tiles, each measuring 4 meters wide, 12 meters long, and 4 meters high, were built in 1954.

Figure 7: Minju Chosŏn Press Company: There were five single story brick buildings, the external walls of which were coated with cement and were whitewashed, with gabled roofs of red cement tiles, each measuring 5 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 4 meters high, were newly built or annexed to the old buildings in 1954. Approximately 250 men worked for the company prior to the enforcement of the Ch'ŏllima campaign in the fall of 1958. As a consequence of the campaign, a large percentage of the employees was said to be reduced.

Figure 8: Sŏ-guyŏk Clinical Hospital (Imaeng P'yŏngwŏn): Three two-story brick buildings, the external walls of which were coated with cement, each measuring 5 meters wide, 35 meters long, and 8 meters high, which were reconstructed in 1954. Of which, a building has a flat concrete house top and the rest have gabled roofs of cement tiles. This hospital was managed by the Health Department, Sŏ-guyŏk People's Committee under the supervision of the Ministry of Health. The students of P'yŏngyang Medical College were undergoing the clinical lectures and bedside practical training at this hospital. The hospital which was well equipped was able to treat all kinds of patients having a 600-700 bed capacity for hospitalization.

Figure 9: Combined Office Building for P'yŏngan-namdo Provincial Government: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and were finished with the mixture of cement of calcite, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 10 meters wide, 130 meters long, and 15 meters high, was built in 1956. The part A of the figure 9 was occupied by P'yŏngan-namdo Provincial People's Committee, the part B of which was occupied by P'yŏngan-namdo Provincial Party Committee, Korean Labor Party, and the

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part C of which was by P'yŏngan-namdo Provincial Internal Affairs Department. An unspecified government organization office was said to occupy a part of this building, too. A fire broke out on the top floor of this building although that resulted in slight damage. The office workers of this building were said to have been shivering from cold during the cold seasons due to imperfect heating apparatus.

Figure 10: Foreign Language Publication Company and People's Pictorial Company: A three story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 7 meters wide, 100 meters in total length, and 10 meters high, was built in late 1957. These companies belonged to the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Foreign Language Publication Company publishes a monthly magazine named Saejosaŋ (New Korea) in three different foreign language, i.e., English, Russian, and Chinese, to introduce the Korean history, culture, economy, scenic places, and the development of post-war construction state in progress to the foreigners. The People's Korea Company publishes a monthly pictorial named "Inmun" (People).

Figure 11: P'yŏngyang Tobacco Factory: The factory had three single story brick buildings and two two-story brick buildings, the external walls of which were coated with cement, and the roof of each building was gabled with cement tiles. Each single story building was sized about 4 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 5 meters high, while each of the two story buildings was as large as 5 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high. These buildings were reconstructed or annexed to the old buildings in part in 1954. Approximately 600 - 700 employees were said to be working for the factory in three shifts daily.

Figure 12: Construction Site of a Circus: proceeding foundation work of a building for an unique modern circus performances in large size in North Korea. The project was estimated to be completed by 1961.

Figure 13: West P'yŏngyang National-Operated Department Store: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 7 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 14: A four story apartment, with brick walls coated with cement, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 15 meters high, was newly built in 1956. The downstairs and second floor of which were used by the Central Broadcasting Committee (Radio P'yŏngyang), and the third and top floor were occupied by the families of government employees.

Figure 15: Street Expansion Project Completed: This part of street was widened as wide as Stalin Street (approximately 13 meters) and the crooked parts were somewhat straightened. The project was begun in March 1958 and completed in late October 1958, although it was planned to be completed by 15 August 1958. The enlarged street which was paved with asphalt was constructed by mobilizing a number of students and clerical workers on a basis of free service. While the project was going on, work was done day and night.

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Figure 16: Korean Central Broadcasting Committee (Radio P'yongyang):

There were four single story buildings, with brick walls or earthen walls, each measuring 4 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 4 meters high, each having a gabled roof of cement tiles. These buildings were used as offices. There was a cave in the area of these buildings which was connected to the Underground Moranbong Theater. Although the broadcasting apparatus was installed in this cave during the Korean War and until late 1954, this cave has been utilized only for broadcasting since 1955, with the completion of new underground case where the entire broadcasting apparatus of modern types imported from the Soviet Union was installed by Russian technicians. This new cave was located at YD 392374 (6331 IV).

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The case was as large as 8 meters in diameter and as high as 8 meters.

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many concrete stairways in the cave. Both part one and two of the Radio P'yongyang have been broadcasted through the broadcaster in this cave since 1955. About 30 technicians including two of those who studied in USSR were working in the cave.

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an antenna was observed on the top of the old cave (figure 16). Two wooden poles stood approximately 70 - 80 meters high at intervals of 50 meters.

Figure 17: Kiringak (restaurant): A two story Korean style building, the downstairs of which was provided with hot-floor rooms and the upstairs of which was built of wooden floor, with a gabled roof of black tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 60 meters in total length, and 10 meters high, was completed in May 1958. This was the best restaurant in P'yongyang. The restaurant served various Korean food and cold noodle. The banquet for foreign visitors was given in the upstairs on this restaurant for the purpose of offering Korean food to foreign visitors.

Figure 18: West P'yongyang Railroad Station: This station has been abandoned since early January 1959 with the suspension of the train traffic along the track between YD 366210 and YD 261260 (6331 III) by way of this station.

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this part of the track may be removed before long although it remained unremoved. The train now runs directly passing through YD 360230.

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Figure 19: P'yongyang City Bus Station, Ministry of Transportation: The station had three garages here. Two of which were sized 15 meters wide, 40 meters long, and 10 meters high, and the remainder was sized 15 meters wide, 15 meters long, 10 meters high. They were single story wooden structure, with earthen walls and with gabled roofs of slates. The station owned approximately 80 Czechoslovakian made diesel engine buses and 50 Russian gasoline engine buses. The diesel engine buses were running along such courses: 1) Between the bus station and Misan-dong (YD 417274 - 6331 II); 2) Between the bus station and Kambuk-tong (YD 386273 - 6331 II); 3) A round of circular lined street (Yunhwangon Kori); 4) Between

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P'yongyang Railroad Station and Sadong-ni (YD 435225 - 6331 II); and another course was unknown.

The diesel engine buses were running along the first three courses. The bus fare charges 10 Won for a ride a new model diesel engine bus which was said to be newly imported from Czechoslovakia in P'yongyang. Judging from this fact, the NK regime might have been importing an unknown number of buses from Czechoslovakia under way.)

Figure 20: P'yongyang City Taxi Station: A single story wooden structure, with earthen walls and a gabled roof of slates, measuring 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high, was built in 1955. The station was established in early 1956, operating approximately 50 taxis which were collected by reducing the cars used by those whose ranks were as high as the vice-ministers. Due to the shortage of taxis, it was very hard for the citizens to take taxis. There were four taxi stops in the city of P'yongyang. However, the station suspended to operate the taxi for the public in April or May 1957 which might be attributed to the economization of gasoline consumption. Since then, the taxis have been serving only for the foreign travellers to North Korea.

Figure 21: National Historical Museum: A single story brick structure, walls of which were coated with cement, the roof was made of concrete in the shape of pyramid, measuring 10 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was built during the Japanese rule of Korea. This building remained undestroyed during the Korean War. The museum displayed such articles as the ancient Korean costume, remains, earthenware, and other industrial products.

Figure 22: Moranbong Underground Theater: This underground theater was sized about 25 meters wide, 45 meters long, and 15 meters high having a 600 seat capacity. The length of the step ranging from the outer ground and this theater was estimated at 100 meter. During the Korean War, the meetings of the Cabinet and Korean Labor Party organizations were held at this theater. The artistic performances were also shown there until the signing of Armistice Agreement on 27 July 1953. The theater has been seldom used in the post-Armistice days. It was said that the films were shown sometimes. Whenever the foreign missions visited North Korea, they were invited to this theater to take a sight of underground facilities. PAK Hŏn-yŏng was said to have been tried in this theater.

Figure 23: Moranbong Theater: This theater, which was built of brick walls and with a halfmoon shape of concrete roof, was constructed in late 1954 on the ground. It was sized about 25 meters wide, 40 meters long, and 15 meters high and having about 700 seat capacity. The interior of the theater was best decorated among the theaters in P'yongyang. The carpets were laid along the passage ways. The stage settings were originally designed to be circulated automatically, but such automatic device was no longer serviceable

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immediately after the completion of the construction of the theater on account of technical difficulty. This theater was used for entertaining high ranking Government and Party officials with shows. Various artistic performances were also shown for the members of the foreign goodwill missions of North Korea. The report meetings on the eve of the national holidays were also convened in this theater. In this connection, the general populace had hardly had opportunities to see the performances in this theater.

Figure 24: National Planning Committee: A three story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 9 meters wide, 100 meters in total length, and 11 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. Upon completion of the building, the National Planning Committee, except for the Central Statistics Bureau of this committee, and the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda had occupied this building. When the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda moved out of the building in 1956, the Central Statistics Bureau, National Planning Committee moved in this building.

Figure 25: Residence of PAK Kym-ch'ol: A single story brick building, which was semi-western style, with a gabled roof of black tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 8 meters long, and 6 meters high, was surrounded by a brick fence as high 2½ meters. There were two guard posts where a guard was manned on a 24 hour basis respectively.

Figure 26: Escort Unit, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA): A three story brick building, measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was former school building of P'yongyang 2nd Middle School, was reconstructed in 1954. This unit has been guarding the office buildings of the Cabinet and the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, and the Premier's mansion, and the residences of those high ranking officials whose ranks were as high as the vice-premiers and the vice-chairmen of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party. Each member of the Escort Unit wore the uniform of the North Korean People's Army officer, but with the different collar badges, which were made of red plates with yellow stripes around the edges of them. The strength of this unit was unknown.

Figure 27: Cabinet 1st Office Building: A three story brick building, the external walls were finished with marbles, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 7 meters wide, 70 meters in total length, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The building was occupied by the Premier's Office, the Vice-Premiers' Offices, and the Cabinet Executive Office.

Figure 28: Premier's Mansion: There were five building in the precinct. Of which, three were two story brick buildings, each measuring 8 meters wide, 8 meters long, and 8 meters high, which were reconstructed in 1955, and two were single story brick buildings, each measuring 4 meters wide, 8 meters long, and 4 meters high, which were newly built in 1955. KIM Il-sung lived in one of the two story buildings. The rest buildings were utilized as the living quarters or offices of the lifeguards attached to the Premier's Mansion. The two-story buildings were used as the Foreign Tourist Hotel before the outbreak of Korean War on 25 June 1950 and by the Central News Agency during the Korean War. They have been used by Premier since 1955. Various tall trees have been under cultivation particularly weeping willows. There were three gates, of which the middle one

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was the main entrance gate which was made of iron-bars measuring 7 meters wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters high. The precinct was surrounded by an iron-bar fence supported by brick poles at intervals.

Figure 29: Soviet Embassy: The fence was the same as that of the Premier's Mansion. There were four gates along the fence. A—Three three-story brick buildings with a flat house top, the external walls of which were coated with cement, each measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 11 meters high, were used for offices. B—Three four-story brick buildings, each measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 13 meters high, were used for residence of the embassy personnel and their families. C—A four-story brick building, measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 13 meters high, was used by the Russian primary school, junior middle school, and senior middle school. D—A single-story brick building, measuring 10 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, was garage.

Figure 30: Governmental Hospital: The building in the west was the main building, with brick walls and a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 11 meters high, which was newly built in 1953, was used as the consulting rooms of all departments of the hospital. Three two-story brick buildings on the eastern side of the main building, with brick walls and gabled roofs of cement tiles, each measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, were used for inpatients. The hospital was said to be well equipped and staffed by authoritative doctors. The hospital treated both inpatients and outpatients consisting of the bureau chief grade and higher grade officials of the Central Government including their families. The hospital was said to have sufficient and fine quality of drugs. A Russian advisor, who was concurrently the chief physician of Premier KIM Il-sŏng was assigned to this hospital.

Figure 31: Drawing Artists' League: A single story wooden structure, with earthen walls, coated with cement, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 3 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 4 meters high, was reconstructed in 1955.

Figure 32: Literary Publication Company, Ministry of Education and Culture: A single story wooden structure, with earthen walls which were whitewashed, and with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 3 meters wide, 7 meters long, and 3 meters high, which was the office of the company, was built in 1954. The league had its printing factory somewhere else. Until sometime ago, the Literary Publication Company (Munhak Ch'ulp'an-sa) was called the National Publication Company (Kungnip Ch'ulp'an-sa). The company hired approximately 70 translators to translate foreign literary novels (Russian and other Communist nations) into Korean for publication.

Figure 33: Central Committee, Korean Democratic Youth League: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and finished with the mixture of cement and calcite, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters, 35 meters long, and 12 meters high, was completed in about May 1958. The floor was laid with marbles. P'yŏngyang City Committee, Korean Democratic Youth League has been occupying the same building.

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Figure 34: P'yongyang Sirmun Press Company: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 4 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 9 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The company published the daily newspapers which was the organ of the P'yongyang City People's Committee. The company hired approximately 100 employees. The company utilized the printing factory of Minju Chosŏn Press Company.

Figure 35: A School: A three story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The building was jointly used by a primary school and a junior middle school.

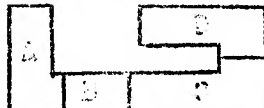
Figure 36: Taedong-gum Cinema House: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and painted in yellow color, with an alliptical shape of slate roof, measuring 15 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was newly built by the elements of the Chinese Communist Forces in North Korea from late 1953 till early 1955. The house had about 400 seat capacity. The house was divided into two parts in the center of a stage so that the same film could be shown to the audience of the other side of the house in thirty minutes. However, only one side has been used. This cinema attracted the largest number of spectators among the theaters in P'yongyang. When the Week of Showing Foreign Films was fixed in accordance with the Cultural Exchange Pact signed between North Korean Government and other Communist nations, this cinema house was utilized. This cinema house was also used for both domestic and foreign fine arts exhibitions.

Figure 37: Gasoline Rationing Station: A single story brick building, with a projected flat concrete roof, measuring 4 meters wide, 6 meters long, and 3 meters high, where a gauge for filling gasoline was installed.

Figure 38: Writers' League: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 4 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 39: Liberation Struggle Museum: A three story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 12 meters high. The only downstairs of the building was used by the museum. A bronze statue of KIM Il-sŏng was erected in front of this museum. The museum was said to have been displaying the pieces of evidence depicting the gallant guerrilla activities taken by KIM Il-sŏng.

Figure 40: Labor Apartment: A five story brick building shaped as follows:



The construction work began in 1954 and ended in March 1958. It was built with brick structure, the external walls of which were coated with cement, measuring 8 meters wide, 300 meters in total length, and 17 meters high. The downstairs of the Part A was occupied by the Internal Book Store where Russian books

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were sold. This book store was directed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The rooms from the downstairs up to the top floor of the Part B were utilized for holding domestic and Russian fine art exhibitions. The downstairs of the Part C was occupied by P'yongyang Department Store which was the foreigners' shopping center. With exception of the aforementioned parts, all rooms were used by the teachers, Government clerical workers, and laborers as residence.

Figure 41: P'yongyang Book Store, Ministry of Education & Culture: A single story wooden structure, with earthen walls which were whitewashed, and with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 4 meters high, was reconstructed in 1955. The store sells domestic publication.

Figure 42: National Operated 1st Department Store: This was former Hwasin Department Store building. A five story brick building, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 10 meters wide, 11 meters long, and 15 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 43: Anti-Revolutionary Struggle Museum and Invention Exhibition Hall: A six story fabricated structure of cement blocks, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 35 meters long, and 15 meters high. The southern half part of the downstairs of the building was used by the Anti-Revolutionary Struggle Museum for depicting the forged documents, weapons, and other belongings confiscated from the captured South Korean agents and for showing the public the posters and pictorials on which the activities of reactionary elements who committed crimes against North Korean regime were exposed. The northern half part of the downstairs of the building was occupied by the Invention Exhibition authorities so as to display the newly invented various machinery including farm implements. The rest segments of the building were utilized by the clerical workers and laborers of the government organizations as their residences.

Figure 44: Combined Government Office Building: A four story brick structure, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 12 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 13 meters high, was completed in 1955 by the elements of the Chinese Communist Forces in North Korea. The building was occupied by the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Trade.

Figure 45: Hungarian Embassy: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 5 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 7 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. This building was the property of the North Korean Government, although all buildings being utilized by other foreign embassies in P'yongyang were their own properties.

Figure 46: P'yongyang 2nd Hotel: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 5 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high, was completed in 1954. The foreigners utilize this hotel when the International Hotel had no room available to them. The hotel charges were said to be far cheaper than that of the International Hotel.

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Figure 47: Central Committee, Korean Women's League: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 6 meters wide, 10 meters long, 6 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 48: Unnamed School: A three story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The building was utilized by a three year course of junior middle school which had a four year course of primary course under its control.

Figure 49: P'yongyang Cinema House: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 10 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 7 meters high, having a 300 seat capacity, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 50: Old Books Store: A three story brick structure of apartment, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 10 meters high, was completed in 1955. Of this apartment, the only downstairs was used by the Old Book Store where the old books, consisting of all Russian books, English dictionaries, Korean books, and authorized Japanese technical books, were sold. The rest part of the apartment was used for residence.

Note: [redacted] the North Korean regime had collected all Japanese books in the possession of the people including the Communistic publication in June 1958. The collection task was given to each individual of all government and social organization. At the same time, the Korean books and theses and all kinds of statements made by those who were purged or disregarded by the North Korean society namely Yi Ch'ong-un, HAN Hyo, AN Ham-kwang, PAK Ch'ang-ok, and CH'OE Ch'ang-ik, were confiscated through the collection campaign.)

Figure 51: Direct Sales Store of Each Provincial Production Cooperative: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 10 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high, was constructed in 1954. The building was used as the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall for sometime prior to the opening of this store. The store was abundant with all kinds of food stuffs, daily necessities, industrial products, furniture, Chinaware, and etc., produced by the production cooperatives through the country. The special product on a basis of each locality was also available to be purchased by the people at this store. The commodity prices were the same as that of the department stores in P'yongyang.

Figure 52: Chung-guok Purchasing Store: A three story brick structure, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 10 meters high, was newly constructed in 1955. The partial segments of the 1st and 2nd floors of the building were used by the store, and the remaining parts were used for

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residence. The store was believed to be run by the Ministry of Commerce. The store purchased old and new articles of cameras, watches, radios, suit materials, and so forth -- the majority of which were of foreign make brought by foreign visitors to North Korea, who sold such goods by adding 10-15 percent for profits.

Figure 53: Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA): A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 12 meters high, was completed in about August 1958 after a year long period of construction.

Figure 54: Residential Area where inhabited the Vice-Premiers, the Vice-Chairman, Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, and Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly: The area was surrounded by the iron-bar fences which were supported by the brick poles at intervals. 5-6 brick buildings, which were coated with cement and painted in yellow color, which were built in 1955, in the area. However, NAM Il, Vice-Premier, and PAK Kym-ch'ol, Vice-Chairman, Central Committee, Korean Labor Party were not living there.

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Figure 55: Chumg-guyok People's Hospital, Ministry of Health: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 6 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 6 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The hospital had about 15 doctors.

Figure 56: Construction Site for the Second Office Building of the Ministry of National Defense: The ground foundation work was begun in August 1958 in the area covering 20 meters wide and 30 meters long. The foundation work was nearing completion as of 26 January 1959. The planned height of the building was not known.

Figure 57: Ministry of National Defense: A four story brick building, the walls for the downstairs were laid with stones and for the upper floors were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, was completed in 1956 after two years of construction work.

Figure 58: Central Bank of North Korea: A three story reinforced concrete building, measuring 8 meters wide, 13 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 59: Central Telephone Bureau: The bureau served for the urban and rural telephone communications. The building was a four story brick structure with a flat concrete house top newly built from 1954 till 1956 under the technical aid of the East German technicians. With the completion of this building, all telephones installed in P'yongyang were replaced with Hungarian made automatic telephones. The size of the building cannot be estimated at this moment.

Figure 60: Gasoline Rationing Station: A single story brick building, with a flat concrete roof which was projecting toward the front, measuring 4 meters wide, 6 meters long, and 3 meters high, was constructed in 1954.

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Figure 61: Apartment for the Men of Culture: A five story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 70 meters long, and 12 meters high, was completed in 1957 after two years of construction works. This apartment was occupied by the chiefs of the departments and bureaus of all ministries and the authoritative writers and artists.

Figure 62: International Hotel: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 10 meters wide, 23 meters long, and 10 meters high, was constructed in 1954. The hotel was utilized by the foreign tourists, the members of foreign missions who were invited by North Korean Government, and those foreigners who stayed in P'yongyang for long. The restaurant in the hotel served both Korean and western food. A person was charged 700 Won for a room for one night.

Figure 63: P'yongyang Children's Hospital: A three story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, measuring 8 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The building was utilized as a hotel for foreigners for the time being immediately after completion of the building. P'yongyang Children's Hospital has been using the downstairs of the building only.

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Figure 64: P'yongyang Special City Party Committee, Korean Labor Party: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and well finished with the mixture of cement and calcite, with a flat concrete roof, measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, was completed in October 1958. Two more buildings were under construction approximately 10 meters north of the existing building, of which a building was as large as the existing building which was believed to be a conference hall judging from the outward appearance and another looked smaller than the other two. The construction of the two buildings which began sometime in 1957 was estimated to be completed by May 1959.

Figure 65: National Central Library: A four story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 6 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 10 meters high, having about 1,000 seat capacity, was reconstructed in 1955.

Figure 66: Main School Building, Construction College: A three story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was reconstructed in 1954, was used as classrooms.

Figure 67: Teachers' Offices & Laboratories, Construction College: A three story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 7 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 68: New School Building, Construction College: A five story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 7 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

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Figure 69: Ministry of Commerce: A three story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1955.

Figure 70: Taajung (popular) Cinema House: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 12 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 15 meters high, having a 300 seat capacity, was reconstructed in 1954. The domestic and foreign films were shown at this cinema house receiving 40 Won from each individual for admission fee. The films were shown on the open space on the southern side of the building during hot seasons without using the interior of the building.

Figure 71: Dormitory, Construction College: A three story brick building, with a gabled roof of yellow cement tiles, measuring 5 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high, was constructed in 1954.

Figure 72: Korean Science Institute: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and well finished with the mixture of cement and calcite, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 85 meters in total length, and 11 meters high, was completed in early 1958 after two years of construction works. The administrative offices of all departments of the institute occupied the building, but no laboratory was seen in this building. All floors of the building were laid with marbles.

Figure 73: Dormitory, Construction College: A three story brick building, a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 6 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, was constructed in 1957.

Figure 74: Department of Trade Representatives, East German Embassy: A two story brick building, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 8 meters high, was reconstructed in 1955. Two trade representatives have been living in the building with their family members since 1955. They were in contact with the Ministry of Trade and their functions were to order the goods from their country whatever the North Korean regime wanted to import and to check the fact whether or not the ordered goods arrived in good condition.

Figure 75: Residence for the Vice-Ministers: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 11 meters high, was completed late 1957. 25X1
Note: The residences for the Ministers were built here and there in the city with single or two story building, each of which was separated from another, but not built in apartment type.)

Figure 76: Rumanian Embassy: A three story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 15 meters high, was completed in 1957.

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Figure 77: Pravda and Tass Office Building:

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Figure 78: Ministry of Construction: A four story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 55 meters long, and 11 meters high, was completed in 1957.

Figure 79: Office and Residence of a Russian, in Charge of the Soviet Information Bureau: A single story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 8 meters long, and 4 meters high, was built in 1954. The building belonged to the Building Management Department, P'yongyang Special City People's Committee.

Figure 80: P'yongyang Special City People's Committee: A three story concrete reinforced structure, measuring 8 meters wide, 55 meters in total length, and 10 meters high, which was former P'yongyang City Hall, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 81: Main Building, Central Committee (CC), Korean Labor Party (KLP): A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and well finished with the mixture of cement and calcite, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, was completed in 1957.

Figure 82: Office Buildings, CC, KLP: Two buildings, the size and structure of which were same as Figure 81 above.

Figure 83: Conference Hall, CC, KLP: A single story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 18 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 8 meters high, was built in 1957.

Figure 84: Russo-Korean Publication Company: A single story wooden structure, with earthen walls which were whitewashed, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 4 meters wide, and 11 meters long, and 3 meters high, was built in 1954. The company directed by the Russo-Korean Friendship Society publishes a monthly magazine named "Russo-Korean Friendship" (Choso Ch'inan).

Figure 85: Central Committee, Russo-Korean Friendship Society: A single story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and painted in red color, with a gabled roof of black tiles, of which the edges of eaves were bent into the sky which looked like the roof of a temple, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The building has a semi-underground basement which was utilized by the Russo-Korean Friendship Press Company operated by the Russo-Korean Friendship Society. This press company publishes a newspaper called "Russo-Korean Friendship" every other day.

Figure 86: Technical Committee: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 4 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 6 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The committee consisted of approximately

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50 graduates of North Korean or Russian colleges. They seemed to be giving all fields of the government administration the technical guidance in addition to participate in the signing of any technical treaties with the foreign countries.

Figure 87: Ministry of Finance: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 7 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 88: Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly (SPA): A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and painted in yellow color, with a bell shaped roof of slates, was completed in early 1958 after spending two years for construction. The building was merely used for the office of the Standing Committee, SPA. The meetings of the SPA were held at Moranbong Theater.

Figure 89: Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Museum: Five single story brick buildings, the walls of which were coated with cement and painted in yellow color, each having a gabled roof of slates, each measuring 10 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 7 meters high, were built in 1954. The museum displayed the trophies taken by the Korean People's Armed Forces during the Korean War which consisted of small arms, tanks, and aircrafts, and the photographs, written oaths and uniforms of the North Korean War heroes and War deads, and the model pictures of noted battles of the Korean War as a token of the convulsive fighting history of the Korean People's Armed Forces.

Figure 90: Political Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA): A three story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, and a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 30 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954.

Figure 91: P'yongyang Custom House: A two story brick structure of apartment, with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 4 meters wide, 8 meters long, and 5 meters high, of which the downstairs was used by the Custom House. Who lived upstairs was unknown.

Figure 92: First Office Building, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was built in 1954 for temporary use so that it may be rebuilt in the future, has been occupied by the Foreign Minister and all offices directly belonged to the Foreign Minister.

Figure 93: Second Office Building, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 5 meters wide, 8 meters long, and 8 meters high, which was built in 1954 for temporary use so that it may be rebuilt in the future, has been occupied by some departments of the Foreign Ministry.

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Figure 94: Diplomatic Corps Service Department Building: A two story wooden temporary barrack, measuring 4 meters wide, 10 meters long, and 8 meters high, the upstairs of which was occupied by the Diplomatic Corps Service Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whereas the downstairs of which was utilized as offices of a few departments of the Foreign Ministry and a conference hall of the ministry.

Figure 95: Albanian Embassy: A two story brick building, the external walls were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 8 meters high, was newly constructed in 1956.

Figure 96: Polish Embassy: There were 7-8 single or two story wooden fabricated buildings, the size of which was different for each of them, and each of which had a gabled roof being painted in dark brown or yellowish color. The buildings were surrounded by a wirenet fence.

Figure 97: Czechoslovakian Embassy: The number, size, and type of buildings were the same as Figure 96.

Figure 98: Bulgarian Embassy: A three story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, the external walls of which were coated with cement, measuring 8 meters wide, 17 meters long, and 10 meters high, was constructed in June 1958.

Figure 99: National Arts Theater: A three story brick building, the external walls were tiled in yellowish color, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 15 meters wide, 50 meters long, and 12 meters high, with a 1,500 seat capacity, was reconstructed in 1956. This is the largest theater in the capital city of North Korea. The folk dance, dancing shows, and various ballet were performed at the theater. The theater was also used for carrying out such gatherings as the receptions of the foreign goodwill missions, various rallies, and the representatives' meetings of the Party and social organizations.

Figure 100: Ministry of Communications: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 50 meters in total length, and 12 meters high, which began to be built in 1956, was completed in late 1957.

Figure 101: P'yongyang Central Post Bureau: A formerly three story brick building was extended another story at the time of rehabilitation in 1956. The building now is four story building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 7 meters wide, 40 meters in total length, and 12 meters high, where the internal and external postal service as well as the telegraphic service were handled.

Figure 102: P'yongyang Beer Factory: A three(?) story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 40 meters long, and 10 meters high, was

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reconstructed in 1955. Although the factory produced beer only, the beer hall which was open by the factory during the summer of each year served not only beer but also all kinds of beverage produced by other factories.

Figure 103: P'yongyang City General Branch Office, Central Bank of North Korea: A two story brick building, the external walls of which were tiled in yellowish color, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 12 meters high, was reconstructed in 1955.

Figure 104: Supreme Prosecutor's Office: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 12 meters high, was completed

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Figure 105: National CH'OE Syng-hyi Dancing School and National Drama School: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 25 meters long, and 11 meters high, was completed in late 1957. The southern half of the building was used by the National CH'OE Syng-hyi Dancing School which was called CH'OE Syng-hyi Dancing Studio until 1955, and the northern half part of the building was utilized by the National Drama School. The former consisted of a three year course of dancing study and the latter had a four year course of drama study. A two year long post-graduate course was available to the graduate of CH'OE Syng-hyi Dancing School to become an excellent dancer.

Figure 106: Cabinet Intelligence Bureau and National Operated 2nd Department Store: Two different sized buildings were connected together. The southern part of which was a three story brick building, the external walls of which were tiled in yellowish color, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 7 meters wide, 13 meters long, and 10 meters high, which was reconstructed in 1954, was occupied by the Russo-Korean Marine Transportation Company until 1955, and by the Trade Representative Department of the Soviet Embassy until the Cabinet Intelligence Bureau moved in the summer of 1956. The bureau was said to be directed by YIM Hae, who was concurrently the chief of the Liaison Department, CC, KLP, as a member, Standing Committee, CC, KLP. Each section of the bureau seemed to be called by number, e.g., 1st Section or 2nd Section. The bureau was heard to have been dispatching its agents to South Korea after training them on a compartmentation basis for the purpose of collecting information about South Korea. The northern part of the building was a five story brick structure coated with cement, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 13 meters wide, 17 meters long, and 14 meters high, which was reconstructed in 1954, has been occupied by the National-Operated 2nd Department Store.

Figure 107: National Drama 1st Theater: A three story brick building, the external walls of which were tiled in yellowish color, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 20 meters wide, 35 meters in total length, and 11 meters high, having a 400 seat capacity, was reconstructed in 1955. Only the drama

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show was performed at this theater. The admission fee for an individual was from 100 Wŏn through 150 Wŏn.

Figure 108: Central News Agency: A five story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement and well finished with the mixture of cement and calcite, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 13 meters high, was completed in the summer of 1958. The agency which was operating on a 24 hours basis by three shift was said to be equipped with unknown number of [] Russian made teletypes. Approximately 500 persons were said to be hired by the agency.

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Figure 109: Apartment: A five story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 200 meters in total length, and 13 meters high, which was newly constructed by October 1958, has been resided by the families of college teachers and middle class government employees.

Figure 110: East German Embassy: There were 7-8 two or three story wooden fabricated buildings, with a gabled roof of boards which was painted in dark brown, and the wooden walls of which were painted in yellowish color, was built in 1954 bringing the materials from East Germany.

Figure 111: National Operated 1st Bathhouse: A two story brick building, with a gabled roof of slates, the external walls of which were coated with cement, the size of which cannot be estimated, having public bath rooms for male and female use separately in addition to some unknown number of solitary bath rooms. The bath fee for one bath was 25 Wŏn.

Figure 112: Kimch'aek Engineering College: A five story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a gabled roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 100 meters in total length, and 13 meters high, was constructed in 1956. The college has approximately 3,000 students.

Figure 113: P'yŏngyang Railroad Station: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were finished with the mixture of cement and calcite, with a bell shaped roof of slates, measuring 8 meters wide, 60 meters long, and 15 meters high, has been utilized since its completion in May 1958. A round electric clock was observed on the top front wall of the building.

Figure 114: East P'yŏngyang National Operated Department Store: A five story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, with a flat concrete house top, measuring 10 meters wide, 35 meters in total length, and 13 meters high, which has been selling the goods since 15 August 1958, is the largest department store in North Korea. The part of the building extending from southeast to northwest was under construction. The completion of the entire construction of this building was estimated not later than May 1959.

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2. Installation not shown on the attached P'yongyang map:

- 1) Ministry of Electricity: A three story brick building, located at YD 426216 (6331 II), with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1955.
- 2) Nodong Sirmun Press Company Building: A four story brick building, the external walls of which were coated with cement, located at YD 414217 (6331 II), with a flat concrete house top, measuring 8 meters wide, 20 meters long, and 10 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The building was occupied by the printing factory of Nodong Sirmun Press Company and such press companies as Nodong Sirmun Company, Minju Ch'ongnyon (Democratic Youth) Company, Nodongja (Laborers' Press) Company, Hongmin Sirmun (Farmers' Press) Company, Kyilloja (Working Class) Company, and Korean Labor Party Publication Company. All press companies in this building utilized the printing factory of the Nodong Sirmun Press Company.
- 3) P'yongyang Musical College: A two story brick building, located at YD 422222 (6331 II), with a gabled roof of cement tiles, measuring 8 meters wide, 15 meters long, and 8 meters high, was reconstructed in 1954. The college consisting of a four year course of vocal music and another four year course of the instrumental music had about 500 students altogether.
- 4) A Radar Installation: A rada located on the top of the Hill 62 (YD 421257 (6331 II), which was circling round and round, was looked over [redacted] while rendering a free labor service by collecting gravels for use in the construction projects in P'yongyang city in accordance with the public compulsory labor mobilization system taking advantage of holidays and Sundays.

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